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Scheer, Dr. Geo. H.
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

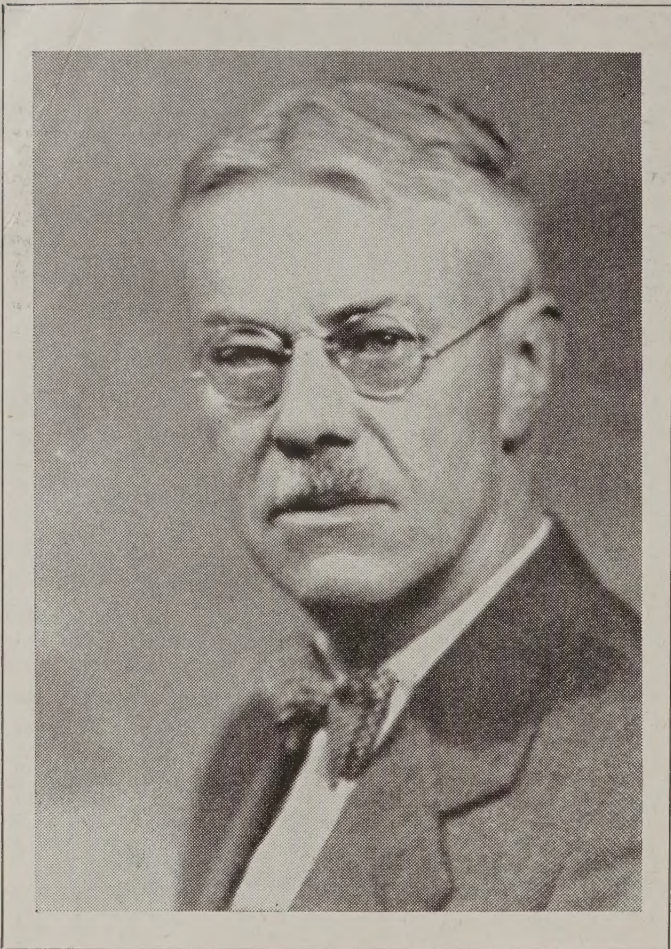
Scheer

Gladiolus

SEASON
1947

SCHEER on a Glad = STERLING on Silver

The Name is Your Guarantee of Quality



Many of you have seen me in my working clothes while busy in my glad patch. Those who have may find it a bit hard to believe that the party pictured in street clothes and the fellow who looks more or less like a scare-crow in working clothes are one and the same person - yet such is the case. I do not feel at all at home with my glads unless I feel free to get down on my knees whenever I want to do so and therefore dress accordingly.

Introduction:

The 1946 season is just history now. Like all other seasons, the season just past was marked by great variations in climate in different sections of this vast country of ours - some had too much rain, and some had nowhere near enough; most of us still hope that, sometime, we may have just the kind of season that we would like to have.

We have been encouraged to believe that science would, before long, devise means for controlling the weather: probably man has hoped for centuries that some day he would be able to shape the climate to suit his requirements, but, to date, we seem to be no nearer to a solution of this perennial problem.

I have devised a plan which would remove a great deal of the hazard due to unregulated weather. The plan is a very simple one and I am sure that it would work. Most of our most violent changes in weather are at present due to vast columns of arctic cold air descending, unhindered, from the north polar regions; stop those and our climate will approach that of the European countries bordering upon the north shore of the Mediterranean Sea. All that we need to do is to erect a barrier of sufficient height from the Hudson Bay shore of Keewatin in northern Canada across Canada to the eastern spurs of the Rocky Mountains in the Northwest Territory of Canada - simple, is it not?

Notwithstanding the fact that the summer of 1946 was even drier than the worst drought years of the 1930's, the showing of glads at our various state shows was really outstanding. Our glads can surely take it!

There were a number of seedlings in my seedling patch that looked very promising, but it will require several years, at least, before they can be properly evaluated. In the meantime, two new Scheer introductions are offered this year, Patrician, an outstanding new lavender, and Deborah Sampson, a pastel combination of soft pink and buff. Both have won honors at this year's Boston Show of the NEGS and both promise to become very popular when they become better known.

I have had a number of inquiries about the yellow seedling which I mentioned in my 1945 Announcement. At that time I stated that, since it was originated in California, it would probably require some time for it to become acclimated in the middle west, and I am still testing it. This seedling is the cleanest, purest yellow that I have yet seen - a clear, deep yellow, without a trace of any other color, even deep in the throat, and even the anthers are yellow; the substance of the petals is very heavy and the petals are nicely waved. So far RY, as I call it at present, has exhibited only one feature that counts against it: the number of buds on the spike has been below the commonly expected standard - barring this it is first class in every other respect. During the past season it has improved considerably, adding several florets to the number it showed the previous season, and if it continues to improve at this rate it may be offered in another season.

NEW RELEASES FOR THE 1947 SEASON

PATRICIAN

A preliminary announcement of this new lavender appeared in the 1946 announcement. Since then Patrician has made its public debut in a burst of glory at the New England G. S. Boston Show during the season just passed, when a single spike, entered by Mr. Wendell W. Wyman, was awarded first place for color and size in the recent introductions section.

It is somewhat difficult to state here the full genetic history of Patrician since it is considerably more involved than the history of most glads. Suffice it to say, at this time, that Patrician is the culmination of a long line of breeding, starting back in 1932. It may be of interest to fans that the following varieties have contributed factors: Maid of Orleans, Minuet, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Bertie Snow, Lavender Delight, True Blue and Saphir. Several seedlings, comprising several sets of ancestors, are the parents and grand-parents of Patrician.

Patrician appears to be a long step ahead in the lavender section. Competent judges who have grown or seen it are enthusiastic about it. All indications point to a brilliant future in store for it.

As for the color of Patrician: it is best described as a lavender self, the identical shade of the deeper tones on the edges of the petals of Minuet; because it is a self, the color appears somewhat deeper than that of Minuet. It has no conspicuous marking of any kind but there are a few fine sanded lines of blue violet on a slightly lighter area in the throat which are not noticeable except on close inspection at short range: the general effect is a uniform lavender of very appealing color. It opens 6-7 florets of nearly 6 inches, with 3-4 buds in color, on a strong straight formal spike. The florets are round and wide open and are perfectly placed and spaced, making a striking broad band of color. The plant is of good height, 50 inches and up. It is a mid-season variety, blooming in 80-85 days.

Patrician will undoubtedly supersede Minuet, until now the favorite lavender, by virtue of its superior color and floret size, as well as the fact that it is a vastly improved propagator, one phase in which Minuet is notoriously unsatisfactory.

Only medium sized bulbs of Patrician are offered for the 1947 season and the number of bulbs to be released is limited. Orders will be entered in the order received and when they are filled the largest bulbs will go to the earliest orders. It is suggested that your order be limited to a single bulb in order that as many as possible will have the opportunity to grow Patrician during the coming season.

Price of Patrician for 1947 - per each.
No large bulbs - No bulblets.
Medium bulbs **only** - \$15.00

DEBORAH SAMPSON - (Picardy X Maid of Orleans)

This new pastel blend of delicate pink and creamy buff has made quite a remarkable record, considering the fact that it has been shown only in 1945 and 1946 and then only at a few shows, mostly in the New England States, where Mr. Wendell W. Wyman entered it in several State Shows in 1945, and in the 25 spike class at Boston this past season (incidentally, this glad was named by

Mr. Wyman with my consent), and at the Wisconsin State Show in 1945. Unless my information is wrong, Deborah Sampson came out a blue ribbon winner each time that it was entered at the eastern shows, topping its successes the past summer, when Mr. Wyman's entry in the 25 spike class at the NEGS Show won the event for him. At the 1945 Wisconsin Show, under seedling number, it won first place. Deborah Sampson is a sister seedling of White Gold and its delicate coloring and model spike have made a most favorable impression on experts as well as fans. A coming great commercial.

Description —

A very chaste blend of delicate colors.

Color - A blend of delicate pink and soft creamy buff, with lighter throat; no markings.

Florets - Medium size, 8-10 open, with 5-6 in color; florets regularly placed and spaced and well attached.

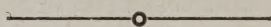
Spike - Tall and straight with long flowerhead with up to 22 buds.

Plant - Strong and healthy, with heavy, broad leaves; exceptionally good bulblet maker and bulblets germinate practically 100%.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large bulbs while supply lasts, thereafter mediums, at \$5.00 each.

No bulblets for sale this season.



WHITE GOLD

This grand cream has won, and is maintaining, its place as the leading cream gladiolus in commerce to-day. Introduced in 1941, it attracted immediate attention and, notwithstanding the fact that it is an exceptionally good propagator, it has been impossible to date to supply the millions of bulbs that the trade has demanded. No glad since the advent of Picardy in the early 1930's has been able to equal the record established by White Gold since its release.

Ever since its first season White Gold has been a consistent winner on the show bench and the awards that it has won are too numerous to count. One of its most noteworthy achievements was scored at the Boston Shows of the New England Gladiolus Society. This show, as is well known, is the outstanding event in the glad world and perhaps the most eagerly contested event in this show is the 25 spike class, an open class in which the leading varieties of all types compete. Previously, no variety had ever been able to win in this class for two years in succession, yet White Gold won the event for **three years** in succession, establishing an all-time record.

Each year brings scores of enthusiastic letters, not only from the United States but from foreign countries as well, affording ample proof that White Gold is still gaining in popularity everywhere.

Outstanding qualities and dependable performance account for the success that White Gold has achieved and for its constantly growing favor with commercial as well as amateur growers alike. Its plant is one of the healthiest and most robust among all glads - it seems to be immune to all of the common diseases that affect glads, and it seems to do well under all conditions. It is one of the earliest to bloom and few varieties can equal it as a propagator: its large bulblets are produced freely and they germinate practically 100%, producing many large bulbs the first season if planted early.

No other glad surpasses White Gold for arrangement work of any sort and it is for this reason that florists are eager to get it and will gladly pay premium prices for it.

Notwithstanding the fact that White Gold is one of the largest of all glads, it is never coarse - each spike has grace and an individuality all its own. Its color is produced by a fine network of gold threads running through the petal substance and the cream of the petals blends gradually into the clear light gold throat which lends to each floret an appearance of great depth. White Gold must be seen to be appreciated.



WHITE GOLD

CUT COURTESY OF NEW ENGLAND G. S.

Description of WHITE GOLD - (Maid of Orleans X Picardy)

Color - A mammoth informal or decorative, that produces a small percentage of formal spikes. - Rich cream, blending into a light clear gold throat.

Florets - Wide open, moderately ruffled, of heavy substance, well placed and spaced on tall, straight spikes; 5-7 open, with 5-6 showing color. Under ordinary field culture the lower florets measure 6 inches, the size gradually decreasing toward the tip, adding an air of grace; the petals are very broad, usually 3 inches wide.

(Under special culture florets of 8½ inches have been reported)

Spike - Tall, straight, and strong, 60 inches and over.

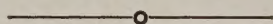
Plant - Exceptionally vigorous grower, with very broad, deep green leaves (White Gold can be readily identified in any planting by its foliage and vigorous growth alone). It is apparently immune to all common glad diseases and produces an abundance of large bulblets which germinate 100% and which produce large bulbs in a single season.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - \$.20; Medium - \$.15; Small - \$.10

Ten bulbs of one size at eight times the single price.

Bulblets: 10 - \$.20; 100 - \$1.90



GENGHIS KHAN - (Beltane [Mrs. P. W. Sisson x Comm. Koehl] X Picardy)

The popularity of this striking pink decorative is increasing by bounds as larger stocks permit of wider distribution. Genghis Khan has won blue ribbons at a number of shows and this past season it was chosen as the most ruffled glad at the Wisconsin G. S. Regional and Sheboygan County Chapter Show. One large western grower wrote awhile back that he considers Genghis Khan the best of all the pinks that he grows.

Perhaps no other glad compares with Genghis Khan in depth of ruffling: it is actually corrugated.

Thanks to considerable increase in stocks, it has been possible to make a substantial reduction in prices this season.

Description —

An outstanding decorative.

Color - A medium light pink with light cream throat; no conspicuous marking.

Florets - Of very large size, up to 6¾", substance extremely heavy; petals deeply ruffled and moderately lacinated; florets well attached, and well placed and spaced on a very long flowerhead with 18-21 buds, 6-7 open, with 5-6 in color.

Spike - Straight and strong, 45-60".

Plant - Strong plant with good foliage; good bulblet producer and bulblets germinate well.

Season - 75-85 days.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - \$1.50; Medium - \$1.00; Small - \$.75

Bulblets: 1 - \$.15; 10 - \$1.40

Ten bulbs of one size at eight times the single price.

EGLANTINE - (Picardy X Seedling [Coryphee X Mrs. P. W. Sisson])



The 'Glamor Glad'. 'Hop' called it 'perhaps the most beautiful of all glads to date'. That experts, as well as regular fans and amateurs, are pretty well of the same opinion is proven by the fact that Eglantine has won many blue ribbons and has been judged grand champion at various shows and, at shows where the public had an opportunity to express its opinion, it has been voted 'most beautiful glad' at several.

Eglantine asks no favors - it does not need to, for, one look at a well grown spike is convincing evidence of its quality: its gorgeous color, the giant wide open ruffled florets, perfectly placed on a model formal spike, once seen are not soon forgotten.

Until now stock of Eglantine has been very scarce because the demand for stock, both bulbs and bulblets, has been so great each year that it was simply impossible to retain sufficient stock for propagation. Through a lucky chance I was able, last spring, to acquire a substantial lot of small bulbs and bulblets from Grant Mitsch when he decided to dispose of his gladiolus business. It has done quite well for me and I am now able to take care of many customers who had to be disappointed in the past.

Description —

Color - A most appealing clear, warm pink, blending into a light cream throat, with no conspicuous marking - it has never shown any disposition to fleck at any time.

Florets - Very large, up to 7¼" and over, of very heavy substance with petals beautifully ruffled and keeled, 7-9 open with 4-5 showing color; arrangement and spacing faultless.

Spike - Straight and strong, 48-50".

Plant - Strong, with broad, heavy leaves; bulb healthy. Large bulbs produce comparatively few bulblets, but smaller bulbs and bulblets are generous bulblet makers.

Season - 85-95 days.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - \$7.50; Medium - \$5.00; Small - \$3.50

Bulblets @ \$.60; 6 - \$3.00

Please Note - For some reason Eglantine bulblets are sometimes very slow to germinate. I myself have planted fully peeled bulblets in the frame in early spring and have dug the same bulblets in the fall, in perfect condition but still dormant. I have since found that a thorough dusting of the peeled bulblets with Rootone powder will practically assure their prompt germination - Rootone has given me virtually 100% germination and I have had many #3 and #2 bulbs in one season by use of this method. The use of Rootone on all Eglantine bulblets is strongly recommended.

PHOEBE - (Seedling [Mrs. P. W. Sisson X Coryphee] X Picardy)

A grand pink of large size and very appealing color that is growing more popular each year. Phoebe is the nearest in color to the old Coryphee of Pfitzer's, one of the loveliest pinks of all times, but which had one fatal fault: it rarely produced a straight spike. In contrast, Phoebe has strong, straight spikes with very long flowerhead and its growth is vigorous. Few glads can match Phoebe for health and vigor. It is one of the finest of all pinks. Its appealing color, grand spike, and all around performance will please the most critical.

Description —

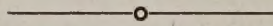
- Color** - Very clear light pink, without any conspicuous markings.
- Florets** - Large, plain petaled, wide open, with 8-11 open, 5-6 in color. Florets well placed and spaced on a long flowerhead; substance heavy, size up to 6-6½".
- Spike** - Tall, straight, medium heavy, up to 60" and over.
- Plant** - Exceptionally vigorous, strong, healthy grower, with broad deep green foliage; excellent bulblet maker and bulblets germinate and grow very well.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - \$1.25; Medium - \$.85; Small - \$.50

Bulblets - 2 - \$.25; 10 - \$1.15

Ten of any one size at eight times the single price.



DELILAH - (Mrs. S. A. Errey X Picardy)

This large ruffled salmon brings an entirely new color in glads, - a deep, clean, warm salmon, different from any other glad. The florets are very large, with petals heavily ruffled and a well grown spike is a spectacle. Stocks are still limited and no bulblets are offered for the season of 1947. Order early as late orders may have to be declined.

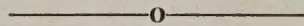
Description —

A large ruffled salmon of a color that is strictly new in glads.

- Color** - A deep, clear, intense salmon, unlike any now in commerce; cream throat, with no conspicuous markings.
- Florets** - Large, with well ruffled and waved petals, 6-7 open on a straight spike, substance excellent and placement very good. Height up to 50".
- Plant** - Strong and healthy and a vigorous grower; healthy in plant and bulb. Good bulblet maker and bulblets germinate well.
- Season** - 80-90 days.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - \$2.50; Medium - \$1.75; Small - \$1.00



MARSEILLAISE - (Aida X Pelegrina)

This brilliant large crimson-scarlet glad is constantly gaining in popular favor as larger stocks have made a wider distribution possible. It is a late variety, blooming after most other reds are past their prime, a feature that makes it very popular with the florist trade. Marseillaise produces very tall, straight spikes with extra long flowerheads, with florets of very large size. Its height, extremely brilliant color, and massive flowerheads makes Marseillaise a veritable beacon in any planting. Visitors invariably single it out in my patch. Marseillaise has won many blue ribbons, including one for champion spike at one of the Wisconsin G. S. Shows. It is a dependable, brilliant performer that has pleased many and will please you.

Description —

An outstanding red.

- Color** - An extremely showy crimson-scarlet, with narrow cream lines on the throat petals which serve to intensify the brilliant red color of the petals.
- Florets** - Very large, up to 6¾", plain petaled, well attached and placed on a straight spike with extra long flowerhead with up to 26 buds; 6-7 open, 5-6 showing color. Informal.

Plant - Healthy, strong, vigorous grower, and an excellent propagator; bulblets many and they germinate readily.

Season - Late, 95-105 days.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - 2 - \$.45; Medium - 1 - \$.15; Small - 1 - \$.10

Bulblets - 10 - \$.25; 100 - \$2.00

Ten bulbs of one size at 8 times the single price.



BURGUNDY - (Commander Koehl X Picardy)

The color of Burgundy is best described as a glowing, rich, crimson - some call it a crimson-rose, - so vivid that it is actually dazzling. I always avoid working with it for more than short periods because I have found that working with it for long stretches invariably brings on a headache.

Burgundy has a stem that is rather shorter than that of most glads, but its flowerhead is quite long. In recent years there has been very considerable improvement in the length of its stem and a good percentage of spikes are of nearly normal height. In spite of the one fault, Burgundy has been a favorite with florists from the start and they like it especially for basket work. Aside from its somewhat short stem Burgundy is a top-notch red.

Description —

A formal red.

Color - Exceptionally brilliant crimson, without trace of either blue or orange - a red that is actually dazzling. The effect is intensified by narrow cream lines on the throat petals.

Florets - Of velvety substance, the petals are heavily ruffled; florets are perfectly placed and well attached, 10-12 open, with 4-5 buds in color, on a long flowerhead; floret size 4½-5".

Spike - Always straight.

Plant - Strong, healthy grower in plant and bulb; good bulblet maker, bulblets large and they germinate and grow well.

Season - 80-90 days.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - \$.65; Medium - \$.50; Small - \$.35

Bulblets - 3 - \$.25; 10 - \$.65

Ten bulbs of one size at eight times the single price.



SHOOTING STAR - (Maid of Orleans X Picardy)

To date, I have never tried to push this formal cream, only because my stock of it has never been large, but this season I have been able to increase it a bit faster.

Shooting Star is capable of making very outstanding spikes - I saw one at this year's Wisconsin State Show that was really marvelous. In color it is a deep, pure cream, and it opens 10-12 on a model formal spike. A well grown spike is a potential winner in any show.

Description —

A formal cream of medium size.

Color - A deep, pure cream, with inconspicuous fine lavender lines deep in the throat.

Florets - Medium sized, 4½", 10-12 open, well placed and spaced on a long flowerhead; plain petaled, wide open.

Spike - Straight and strong, 50-55".

Plant - Sturdy grower with good foliage, healthy in plant and bulb; good bulblet maker and bulblets germinate and grow well.

Season - 80-90 days.

Prices for 1947 season - per Each —

Large - \$.75; Medium - \$.60; Small - \$.40

Bulblets - 3 - \$.25 10 - \$.75

GARDENIA - (Maid of Orleans X Apricot Glow)

This is one of my very first introductions, having been introduced almost ten years ago. It has always been a favorite with growers who admire its chaste artistic beauty and grace and it has made such a hit with florists that, in many sections, it is still the leading cream - many growers have written me that they are unable to supply the demand for Gardenia.

Because of its present now wide distribution, the price of Gardenia is now so low that it does not pay me to longer grow it and it will probably not be offered in future announcements.

Description —

A light cream informal - sometimes formal.

Color - Light cream or milk white, with light gold throat.

Florets - Medium sized, 4½"-5", 4-6 open, and as many in color; petals artistically waved and well placed and spaced on a straight, wiry but strong stem.

Plant - Healthy, vigorous grower, with rather narrow, blue-green foliage. Bulbs are not as large as those of most varieties but they are exceptionally healthy and many throw from two to as many as four or five good spikes; bulblet production very free and bulblets run large and germinate 100%.

Season - 80-90 days.

Prices for 1947 season —

Large - 3 - \$.25; Medium - 4 - \$.25; Small - 10 - \$.50

Bulblets - 10 - \$.25; 100 - \$1.00

GLADIOLUS SPECIES - (Primulinus)

This is the wild species discovered near Victoria Falls in Africa. It was this species which made possible the modern gladiolus and it was a Primulinus seedling that helped to give us Picardy, the forerunner of our present day glads.

Primulinus is not a large glad - it is classed as a miniature - but it appeals to those interested in arrangements because of its grace, and it is of interest to anyone who likes to experiment in breeding.

The bulbs of Primulinus run considerably smaller than those of most glads, being rarely more than 1¼", and it makes few bulblets, seldom more than 5-6 per bulb, but the bulblets are quite large and one peculiarity about Primulinus is that the bulblets are produced on the ends of quite long underground runners.

To anyone interested, I can offer a limited amount of bulbs of Primulinus, ¾" and upward (all blooming size), at 40c each, also a limited amount of bulblets at 50c for 10.

ACIDANTHERA MURIELAE

The acidantheras are very closely related to the gladiolus, in fact, the English call the above Gladiolus Murielae. Their corms resemble those of gladiolus quite closely and, like glads, they produce bulblets freely and in the same manner as do glads.

Effective, Safe-Control of...

GLADIOLUS THRIPS

Thrips, both larvae and adult, cause injury to gladioli by rasping the surface of the leaves, spikes, and flowers until the cells are ruptured, then lapping up the sap. The excess sap soon dries, giving the plant a silvery appearance. After a few days the injured area becomes dry and brown. Flowers produced by injured plants are deformed, shabby, and unattractive. Severely injured plants often fail to flower.

Each female thrips lays about 200 eggs over a period of three to four weeks. During the summer these eggs are deposited just below the surface of the leaves in the green plant tissue. In warm weather the larvae hatch from the eggs in about five days, and immediately begin feeding.

Once established in a field of glads, thrips can cause total crop destruction before a single flower spike develops. Thrips are so minute, and so secretive in their habits, that detection is not easy. Before leaf feeding begins, they can be detected by a slight browning along base of inner edge of leaves. This is the time to begin treatments.

On growing gladioli use:

AGICIDE SPRAY BASE • containing 1.25% Rotenone. This effectively controls thrips, yet will not injure plants in any stage of growth, nor is it injurious to the operator working with it.

Spray infested gladioli thoroughly with a mixture of 14 Tablespoonfuls of Agicide Spray Base stirred into 5 gallons of clean water, or 1 lb. per 20 gallons. Repeat every five days until four or five treatments have been applied—to cover successive hatchings.

GOLD DOT SPRAY BASE • containing 50% D. D. T. If preferred, infested gladioli may be sprayed with a mixture of 1 ounce (4 Tablespoonfuls) of Gold Dot Spray Base to 5 gallons of water, or 1 lb. to 100 gallons. Repeat in weekly intervals until four or five treatments have been applied.

WINTER STORAGE OF GLADIOLUS BULBS:

Thrips present on glads in fall, migrate to the bulbs, and lay their eggs in the fleshy tissue under the leaf base. Here they overwinter. If the storage room is warm, they reproduce and feed on the bulbs, often destroying enough to prevent later germination.

Treatment: Place several dozen of cleaned bulbs or corms into a strong paper bag. Add a handful of Agicide Spray Base, just as it comes from the package. Close bag, and gently shake up and down to effect a complete dust-covering of all bulbs. Store bulbs in this bag, covered with dust, until spring.

Large quantities of bulbs: Take clean flats or shallow boxes. Shake a thick coating of Agicide Spray Base powder over entire bottom of box. Cover with cleaned bulbs. Shake thick coating of Agicide Spray Base over top. Cover with several layers of newspapers, and store in cool, dry, dark place until spring.

Write for name of nearest dealer.

AGICIDE LABORATORIES, INC.

R A C I N E

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W I S C O N S I N

Scheer Gladiolus

Sheboygan, Wisconsin

PLEASE PRINT

(IF DIFFERENT FROM POST OFFICE)

[illegible]

If out of size ordered, may we substitute bulbs of smaller size of same variety, of equal or greater value?

The florets are small and they differ from gladiolus in having a fairly long calyx tube. The color is white with a reddish purple throat. The feature that is of interest to breeders is the strong perfume of the flowers: if you are interested in trying to create a scented glad you may find that *A. Murielae* may furnish the key.

I have some surplus stock and will sell a limited amount of bulbs, 1/2" and upward, at 50c each; also a limited amount of bulblets at 10 for 60c.

Hints that may help You.

The time was when the gladiolus was one of the easiest of all flowers to grow, when it had apparently no insect foes or fungus diseases to contend with: that situation has changed. With the advent of the gladiolus thrips, around 1930, the real troubles of the glad fan began, and to these has been added a variety of fungus diseases no less disastrous in their effect, unless extreme care is used in fighting them vigorously and **intelligently**.

Various insecticides are effective against thrips if properly used. The proper time to begin the fight against thrips is during winter storage since it is possible to kill all thrips on bulbs and bulblets at that time. The most convenient, and wholly effective, treatment that I have found is the use of a rotenone dust - I like it because I know from long experience that such a dust will not cause even the slightest injury to the bulbs, no matter how long it remains in contact with the stock; my practice is to apply the dust to the bulbs in paper bags which are then closed tightly and not opened until planting time. It may be that DDT preparations are equally effective and safe when applied immediately after the bulbs have been cleaned, but, not having tried this method I am not qualified to comment upon it. The use of naphthalene flakes I discarded years ago since I found that it was not adapted for my work where thousands of different lots of bulbs were involved. I might say here that, in recent years, the effectiveness of naphthalene as a thrips destroyer has been seriously questioned. One thing is certain, the indiscriminate use of naphthalene may cause serious damage to bulbs.

The preparation that I have used for years and found entirely satisfactory is a dust manufactured by the Agicide Laboratories, Inc., now located in Racine, Wis. I have had so many request for information about this product and the address of its manufacturer that I have asked the Agicide people to furnish me with a supply of their leaflet on this product in order that I might be able to enclose a copy with this announcement as a service to my customers. The name of the dust that I have been using has been changed to Agicide Spray Base. This preparation is packaged and sold in 1 pound, 5 pound, and 50 pound bags, at \$.89 for 1 pound, \$2.30 for 5 pounds, and \$20.00 for 50 pounds.

While proper treatment during winter storage will kill all thrips and their eggs on gladiolus stock, it will not protect growing glads from thrips infestation during the growing season and suitable measures must be taken to fight thrips at this time. The source of thrips at this time is varied: entomologists tell us that thrips cannot winter over in the open in our northern climate - that may be true of thrips exposed to our winter weather without protection of any sort, but it is quite well established that thrips do winter over in unburned rubbish in the patch, or on bulbs left in the ground; furthermore, many small gardeners who may grow only a few glads do not trouble themselves with treating their stock, either during storage or while it is growing in their garden, with the result that thrips multiply on their glads and, from them spread to neighboring plantings. It is therefore necessary that all gladiolus be treated for thrips during their growing season if damage from thrips is to be avoided. Two methods are available for successfully fighting thrips at this stage, spraying and dusting - which method is to be used must be determined by each individual grower. The important thing is to begin the fight against thrips **early** enough: the proper time is when the plants have reached a height of 6-7", and from then on once a week until blooming time. Several effective insecticides can be used in the form of sprays: rotenone preparations, tartar emetic, or DDT preparations, - each is effective when properly and regularly used. Rotenone preparations or DDT may also be used in dusts by those who prefer the dusting method.

If, for any reason, the winter storage treatment has been neglected thrips may still be killed at planting time through the use of a suitable dip prior to planting. Lysol, New Improved Ceresan, Semesan, calomel preparations, corrosive sublimate, and other agents may be used effectively at this time, but great care must be used to employ these preparations according to directions lest they injure or even kill your bulbs and it must be remembered that all of them are more or less **poisonous** (excepting the Rotenone preparations).

Various fungus infections are beginning to be extremely troublesome to glad growers and they are rapidly spreading. It is therefore highly important to learn to recognize the signs of fungus disease in glads, both while in the active growing stage and the effect upon the bulbs. Plants affected

with fungus infections usually show characteristic signs in their foliage. These may vary from spots of brown or black on the leaves, to browning of the foliage, beginning usually with the outer leaves which soon die, later to be followed by the next set of leaves and so on until the plant dies completely. In any case, it is usually not difficult to spot any seriously affected plants. The safest way to deal with infections of this sort is to remove every diseased plant as soon as it is noted - pulling up the plant is good, but carefully digging it out is better still; all such plants should be promptly burned to prevent further spread of the infection.

If you want more definite instructions about dealing with diseases of this nature, your State College of Agriculture will usually be glad to examine any diseased plants that you may send them and to give you definite instructions on how best to deal with the particular disease in question.

Some bulbs may show signs of infections that may be successfully treated, such as scab or small areas of strictly localized dry rot; scabs spots and certain types of dry rot are limited to very definite areas and may be completely removed with a knife, leaving only healthy tissue after removal of the spots. Dusting with flowers of sulfur will usually suffice to prevent any further infection.

In any case, it is advisable to soak all stock, prior to planting, in a solution of one of the various preparations known to kill bacteria and fungus spores on stocks, for although your bulbs may look perfectly healthy and sound, they may harbor various disease germs and fungus spores - in any event, the use of a dipping solution, **according to directions**, will not injure your bulbs. Among the numerous agents recommended for dipping are mercury compounds, such as corrosive sublimate and calomel, Lysol, Semesan, New Improved Ceresan, and various others - probably any one of them will benefit your crop. Space does not allow lengthy discussion of methods of using these various agents, but full instructions can be found in various glad publications and on the labels of the proprietary preparations.

Don't forget this: gladiolus bulbs offered for sale in 5 & 10c stores and in department stores are usually diseased - **don't buy them**, that is if you expect to grow good glads. There are plenty of reputable dealers who know that their reputation depends upon furnishing you with first class stock, so buy where you are assured of getting top quality bulbs and you will not regret your purchase.

Prices quoted in this announcement include delivery charges if your order amounts to \$3.00 or over - on orders for less than that amount delivery charges must be included. Remittance must accompany all orders, as I cannot run any charge accounts.

All orders for less than \$5.00 will be sent by parcels post **when weather conditions make such shipments safe**. Kindly remember that the post office department **does not** insure any parcel against damage from freezing during transit: the customer has to assume full risk of frost damage if he instructs that goods be sent via parcels post during the cold season. Shipments via express **can be** insured against loss from freezing and this method is recommended as the only safe one during the winter months. On orders of \$5.00 and over I pay the express charge - smaller orders will be sent by express if the customer agrees to pay the charges upon receipt of his order.

In the event that an insured express shipment should be found to have been damaged through freezing in transit, claim for damage must be made **immediately** to your express agent. All bulbs that I ship are in perfect condition when packed and my responsibility stops when the shipment is turned over to the express company: thereafter, any claim for damage sustained in transit must be taken up with the express company and this must be done **promptly** since failure to report damage at once will relieve the express company of all responsibility.

Send your orders **early** - the early orders naturally get the best stock, - furthermore, some varieties and sizes may be sold out before the end of the season. **No Orders Accepted After April 15th.**

Liberal extras, the amount depending upon the size of your order, are included with all orders. Many letters from pleased customers are evidence that they have been more than satisfied with the service that they have received.

While every effort is made to have all bulbs that are sent out true to name, occasionally a rogue may slip through. I shall be only too glad to replace any bulb that has been found not true to name if that bulb is returned to me, but beyond this I assume no liability. All goods are sold with this understanding.

SCHEER GLADIOLUS
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